

EXHIBIT B

166. A litigant party may serve pleadings out of bounds of the country if one of the following conditions occurs and subject to Articles 167 and 168:

- (1) If it is stipulated in a statute that, from an international point of view, a judge in Israel is authorized to hear that particular proceeding or if the parties agreed to such jurisdiction.
- (2) Relief is sought against a person whose domicile is within Israel;
- (3) The subject of the lawsuit is real estate located in Israel;
- (4) The lawsuit is related to a contract, and one of the following conditions occurs:
 - (a) The contract, in whole or in part, was made or breached within the bounds of Israel or the possibility of its performance in Israel is precluded;
 - (b) The laws of the State of Israel apply to the contract;
- (4a) The lawsuit is based on an act or omission that occurred within Israel.
- (5) The lawsuit is based on damage caused to the plaintiff in Israel due to a product, service or the conduct of the defendant, provided that the defendant could have foreseen that the damage would be caused in Israel and that the defendant, or a person related to it, engages in international trade or provision of international services on a significant scale; for this purpose, “Related Person” – if the defendant is a corporation, each of the following:
 - (1) A person in control of the corporation;
 - (2) A corporation controlled by a person as stated in paragraph (1);
 - (3) A corporation controlled by any of those referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2);
- (6) A restraining order is requested for something that is being done or is about to be done within the bounds of Israel, or it is requested to prevent or remove a nuisance within the bounds of Israel, whether or not damages are requested in connection therewith;
- (7) It is requested to enforce a Foreign Judgment, as defined in the Foreign Judgment Law, or a Foreign Arbitration Award, as defined in the Arbitration Law, or it is requested to recognize them;
- (8) It is requested not to enforce a Foreign Arbitration Award, as defined in the Arbitration Law, issued against a resident of Israel, if court is convinced that it is not possible for the applicant to obtain a fair hearing in the court of the country where the judgment was issued;
- (9) The person who is outside the bounds of Israel is a required or rightful litigant party in a lawsuit that was duly filed against another person;
- (10) The person who is outside the bounds of Israel is a party in a lawsuit, one of which causes of action is associated with one of the associations stated in this Regulation.

167. (a) A litigant who seeks to serve pleadings outside the bounds of Israel will submit an application in writing for determining the method of service; the affidavit supporting the application will state the facts that establish the cause of action, the facts that establish the cause of service out of bounds and the location where the recipient is or likely to be.

(b) The court shall order the method of performing the service, including the submission of the pleadings, and it may order that in the circumstances, that court documents shall not be served out of bounds.

168. Once pleadings were served out of bounds to the litigant party, he may deny the court's jurisdiction to hear the lawsuit or he plead that the Israeli forum is not the proper forum to hear the lawsuit; should the defendant wish to deny or plead as stated, he shall submit an application in writing no later than the date set for the submission of a statement of

Service out of bounds

Procedure of service out of bounds

Application denying jurisdiction by virtue of service out of bounds

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defense; once he has done so, the deadline for submitting the statement of defense will be counted from the date of the decision on the application.

169. Should the defendant deny the court's international jurisdiction, plead that the Israeli forum is not the appropriate forum for the lawsuit, or appointed an attorney for this purpose, the pleadings cannot be served on him with the bounds of the state, if he arrives in Israel and stays in it for the purpose of the hearing; also, his attorney cannot be served, and no action of his or of his attorney's shall be deemed to be a waiver of his denial of the court's international jurisdiction, up to fourteen days after the decision on the defendant's argument is issued, or another date ordered by the court upon issuing the decision.

Service to defendant who denied jurisdiction

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